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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

THADDEUS SALEEM SHAHEED,)	Case No.:
JESSE MURILLO, RICARDO TREJO,)	
and PHILIPPE J. CABRAL)	COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES,
)	DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE
Plaintiffs,)	RELIEF
)	
v.)	
)	
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN)	
FRANCISCO, and DOES 1-100,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a complaint for employment discrimination brought by employees holding religious convictions against the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) vaccine. Casting aside the presumption of sincerity of faith, a government employer has zealously hunted for heretics and hypocrites among its workforce. And regardless of whether the religious objection was eventually accepted or denied, the end result was termination of the Plaintiffs from their employment with

1 San Francisco because they had a sincerely held religious objection to the COVID-
2 19 vaccine.

3 2. The City and County of San Francisco (San Francisco) ordered all of
4 its employees to submit to vaccination for COVID-19. Pursuant to federal and
5 state law, San Francisco as an employer must allow employees to submit requests
6 for religious accommodation when compliance with a work requirement would
7 violate religious beliefs. Absent an actual undue hardship on San Francisco, the
8 requests for accommodation must be granted. Approximately 1,000 employees
9 submitted requests for religious accommodation. But while these employees acted
10 in good faith, San Francisco did not. Instead, San Francisco conducted a religious
11 inquisition to determine which employees were true believers. For those who
12 survived its religious wringer, the “accommodation” provided was placement on
13 unpaid leave and a citywide job search, which yielded no benefit to the Plaintiffs.
14 What is more, San Francisco claims that accommodation constitutes an undue
15 hardship because an unvaccinated employee poses a danger to themselves and
16 others. As a result, Plaintiffs, all being sincere religious objectors, were fired from
17 their employment with San Francisco.

18 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

19 3. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
20 1331, as it arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and presents
21 a federal question, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3)-(4). The Court also has
22 jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 2000-e5(f)(3). Venue is proper within this judicial
23 district and division, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because the relevant events
24 have occurred in this jurisdictional district and division. The Defendant’s principal
25 place of business is in this district.

26 4. Plaintiffs’ claims for declaratory and injunctive relief are authorized by
27 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-02, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 57 and 65, and the general
28

1 legal and equitable powers of this Court, which empower this Court to grant the
2 requested relief.

3 PARTIES

4 **Plaintiffs**

5 5. Plaintiff, THADDEUS SALEEM SHAHEED, was employed by the
6 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO as a Customer Service
7 Representative for the 311 Call Center. SHAHEED has sincerely held religious
8 beliefs that prevent him from receiving the COVID-19 vaccine without violating
9 his faith. SHAHEED made San Francisco aware of his religious beliefs by
10 submitting a written request for a religious accommodation under Title VII and the
11 California Fair Employment and Housing Act. SHAHEED utilized San
12 Francisco's form entitled *Employee Request for Religious Accommodation*
13 *(COVID-19 Vaccination Exemption)*. A true and correct copy of his request, along
14 with the combined requests of the other Plaintiffs, accompanies this Complaint, is
15 incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 1. His beliefs are sincerely held. San
16 Francisco determined that SHAHEED qualified for a religious exemption, but
17 refused to reasonably accommodate, in effect denying his exemption. San
18 Francisco alleged they could not reasonably accommodate SHAHEED in his
19 current position via its standardized form entitled *Determination on Covid-19*
20 *Vaccination Exemption Request Reasonable Accommodation Determination*. On
21 that form, the box **DENIED** was checked. A true and correct copy of the denial,
22 combined with those of the other Plaintiffs, accompanies this Complaint, is
23 incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 2. Below the **DENIED** box it states in
24 part: "Your request for an exemption based on an asserted sincerely held religious
25 belief, practice or observance is **DENIED** . . ." In addition, San Francisco
26 speculated that an accommodation for SHAHEED would be an undue hardship
27 based on the claim that an unvaccinated employee presents a danger to himself and

1 others, although fully vaccinated people continue to contract and are capable of
 2 spreading COVID-19. San Francisco also speculated that accommodation would
 3 prevent SHAHEED from performing essential functions and result in undue
 4 hardship for the city, without any explanation of what that “undue hardship”
 5 entailed. The 60-day Citywide job search was futile. SHAHEED was thus fired.
 6 SHAHEED has exhausted administrative remedies and has received a notice of
 7 right to sue from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). A true
 8 and correct copy of the notice from the EEOC right to sue letter, along with those
 9 of the other Plaintiffs, accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated in full, and
 10 marked as Exhibit 3.

11 6. Plaintiff, JESSE MURILLO, was employed by the CITY AND
 12 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO as a Utility Service Representative Supervisor.
 13 MURILLO has sincerely held religious beliefs that prevent him from receiving the
 14 COVID-19 vaccine without violating his faith. MURILLO submitted a written
 15 request for a religious accommodation under Title VII and the California Fair
 16 Employment and Housing Act. *See* Exhibit 1. His beliefs are sincerely held. San
 17 Francisco denied his request for a religious accommodation. *See* Exhibit 2. San
 18 Francisco alleged they could not reasonably accommodate MURILLO in his
 19 current position via its standardized form entitled *Determination on Covid-19*
 20 *Vaccination Exemption Request Reasonable Accommodation Determination*. On
 21 that form, the box **DENIED** was checked. A true and correct copy of the denial,
 22 combined with those of the other Plaintiffs, accompanies this Complaint, is
 23 incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 2. Below the **DENIED** box it states in
 24 part: “Your request for an exemption based on an asserted sincerely held religious
 25 belief, practice or observance is **DENIED** . . .” In addition, San Francisco
 26 speculated that an accommodation would be an undue hardship based on the claim
 27 that an unvaccinated employee presents a danger to himself or others, and
 28

1 accommodation would result in undue hardship for the City, without any
2 explanation of what that “undue hardship” entailed, and although fully vaccinated
3 people continue to contract and are capable of spreading COVID-19. MURILLO
4 was thus fired. MURILLO has exhausted administrative remedies and has
5 received a notice of right to sue from the EEOC. *See* Exhibit 3.

6 7. Plaintiff, RICARDO TREJO, was employed by the CITY AND
7 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO as an Engineer. TREJO has sincerely held
8 religious beliefs that prevent him from receiving the COVID-19 vaccine without
9 violating his faith. TREJO submitted a written request for a religious
10 accommodation under Title VII and the California Fair Employment and Housing
11 Act. *See* Exhibit 1. His beliefs are sincerely held. San Francisco denied his
12 request for a religious accommodation. *See* Exhibit 2. San Francisco alleged they
13 could not reasonably accommodate TREJO in his current position via its
14 standardized form entitled *Determination on Covid-19 Vaccination Exemption*
15 *Request Reasonable Accommodation Determination*. On that form, the box
16 **DENIED** was checked. A true and correct copy of the denial, combined with
17 those of the other Plaintiffs, accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated in full,
18 and marked as Exhibit 2. Below the **DENIED** box it states in part: “Your request
19 for an exemption based on an asserted sincerely held religious belief, practice or
20 observance is **DENIED** . . .” In addition, San Francisco speculated that an
21 accommodation would be an undue hardship based on the claim that an
22 unvaccinated employee presents a danger to himself and others, and the claim that
23 accommodation would result in undue hardship for the City, although fully
24 vaccinated people continue to contract and are capable of spreading COVID-19,
25 and without giving any explanation of how granting TREJO’S accommodation
26 would result in any undue hardship. TREJO was allowed to continue work (full-
27 time remotely) during the citywide job search which lasted from November 2,

1 2021, to February 28, 2022. Then, upon the City's "unsuccessful" job search
2 determination, TREJO was put on administrative unpaid leave from March 2,
3 2022, to April 1, 2022. TREJO was eventually fired. TREJO has exhausted
4 administrative remedies and has received a notice of right to sue from the EEOC.
5 *See* Exhibit 3.

6 8. Plaintiff, PHILIPPE J. CABRAL, was employed by the CITY AND
7 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO as a Construction Inspector. CABRAL has
8 sincerely held religious beliefs that prevent him from receiving the COVID-19
9 vaccine without violating his faith. CABRAL submitted a written request for a
10 religious accommodation under Title VII and the California Fair Employment and
11 Housing Act. *See* Exhibit 1. His beliefs are sincerely held. San Francisco denied
12 his request for a religious accommodation. *See* Exhibit 2. San Francisco alleged
13 they could not reasonably accommodate CABRAL in his current position via its
14 standardized form entitled *Reasonable Accommodation Determination (Covid 19*
15 *Vaccination Exemption)*. On that form, the box **DENIED** was checked. A true
16 and correct copy of the denial, combined with those of the other Plaintiffs,
17 accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 2.
18 Below the **DENIED** box, in the Religious Belief section of the form San Francisco
19 asserts: "Your request for an exemption based on a religious belief, practice or
20 observance is **DENIED** for the following reason(s):". Then another box is
21 checked and next to that box it states, "Documentation Insufficient to Show a
22 Conflict with Religious Belief, Practice or Observance and Vaccination
23 Requirement". *See* Exhibit 2. CABRAL was eventually fired. CABRAL has
24 exhausted administrative remedies and has received a notice of right to sue from
25 the EEOC. *See* Exhibit 3.

Defendants

9. Defendant, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, is established as a consolidated charter county and city pursuant to the California Constitution art. XI, § 6. It is an *employer* as defined by 42 U.S.C. § 2000e(b) and Cal. Gov. Code § 12926(d) and has employed the named Plaintiffs in the above-captioned case.

10. The true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, of DOES 1-100, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, who therefore sues said Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the fictitiously named Defendants is in some way responsible for, or participated in or contributed to, the matters and things complained of herein, and is legally responsible in some manner. Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this Complaint when the true names, capacities, and responsibilities have been ascertained.

FACTS

11. On June 23, 2021, San Francisco issued a COVID-19 Vaccination Policy requiring all employees to be fully vaccinated as a condition of employment.

12. Approximately 1,070 employees submitted requests to be exempted from COVID-19 vaccination due to their sincerely held religious beliefs.

13. The Plaintiffs have each submitted a written request, therefore placing San Francisco on notice, for a religious accommodation in order to be exempted from COVID-19 vaccination. (See Exhibit 1.) The Plaintiff's affirmatively assert that their religious convictions against taking the COVID-19 vaccination are sincerely held.

14. Through a standardized protocol, San Francisco has instituted a detailed inquiry for each employee requesting a religious accommodation to

1 COVID-19 vaccination. This is done whether or not there is an objective basis for
 2 questioning either the religious nature or the sincerity of a particular belief.

3 15. San Francisco provided a PowerPoint presentation to its Department of
 4 Human Resources (HR) entitled *Medical & Religious Exemptions to COVID-19*
 5 *Vaccination* (September 1, 2021). A true and correct copy of the PowerPoint
 6 accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 4.

7 16. Even though, under Title VII, an employer should proceed on the
 8 assumption that a request for religious accommodation is based on sincerely held
 9 religious beliefs, practices, or observances, nowhere in the PowerPoint (Exhibit 4)
 10 is this included. In fact, a simple reading of the PowerPoint makes it clear that
 11 those reviewing the Religious Exemption/Accommodation requests are to look at
 12 the requests with a jaundiced eye, taking a cynical/questioning approach to each
 13 request.

14 17. Under the heading *What is religion?* slide 14 of the PowerPoint reads
 15 as follows:

- 16 • No political, philosophical, scientific, sociological, ecological,
 17 charitable groups
- 18 • No conspiracy theorists
- 19 • No personal choices or fears cloaked in religion

20 Although a determination of what is a “religious” belief or practice
 21 entitled to constitutional protection may present a most delicate
 22 question, the very concept of ordered liberty precludes allowing every
 23 person to make his own standards on matters of conduct in which
 24 society as a whole has important interests. *Friedman v. Southern Cal.*
 25 *Permanente Medical Group* (2002) 102 Cal. App. 4th 39.

26 18. San Francisco’s position on religious accommodation, reflected in
 27 slide 14, resulted in the denial of its employees’ requests for religious
 28 accommodation.

19. San Francisco might reject employees if they merely mention non-
 religious views *along with* their religious views. Some employees have religious

1 convictions that overlap religious and political views. Their views are not isolated
2 teachings but part and parcel of comprehensive religious belief systems.

3 20. Slide 15 directs HR personnel to “get specific belief, tenet or
4 observance that conflicts with the vaccine requirement.” San Francisco’s position
5 regarding religious sincerity is to require narrow focus as to the COVID-19 vaccine.
6 This position results in religious employees being deemed insincere if their
7 convictions are based on broad theological principals. For example, an employee
8 might believe in the sanctity of life or that a Christian’s body literally houses the
9 Holy Ghost. The first conviction would preclude the use of any substance that was
10 developed through the use of aborted fetal tissue. The second belief would prevent
11 an adherent from ingesting a substance they thought could harm them, thus not
12 treating the body with the sacredness that the fleshly temple of God deserves.

13 21. Slide 15 also directs HR personnel to “[l]ook for factual inaccuracies
14 in beliefs, i.e., the vaccines contain aborted fetal cells . . . the vaccine causes
15 sterility.” San Francisco’s position regarding claimed “factual inaccuracies” is an
16 inquiry outside of the issue of whether the belief is both religious and sincerely
17 held.

18 22. San Francisco provided employees with a declaration, to be signed
19 under penalty of perjury, for religious leaders entitled, “Declaration in Support of
20 Employee Religious Exemption Request (COVID-19” [*sic*] (Religious Leader
21 Declaration). A true and correct copy of the Religious Leader Declaration
22 accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated in full, and marked as Exhibit 5.

23 23. The Religious Leader Declaration provides in part:

24 Does the religion or belief system . . . requires [*sic*] all adherents to
25 abstain from the COVID-19 vaccination because the vaccination
26 conflicts with the tenets, practices and observations [*sic*] of a
27 recognized church, religious denomination, or recognized religious
28 organization:

1 __ YES __ NO If YES, please cite the specific tenet, practice or
2 observation [*sic*] that conflicts with the COVID-19 vaccination
3 requirement, and/or explain how it is followed.

4 24. San Francisco's use of the Religious Leader Declaration might result in
5 the denial of religious accommodation to employees because it requires (1)
6 universal abstinence (i.e., all adherents of a particular religion, denomination, or
7 sect) from COVID-19 vaccination, (2) a specific tenet, practice or observance that
8 conflicts with receipt of the COVID-19 vaccine, and (3) membership in a
9 "recognized church, denomination or organization." None of these are required by
10 Title VII or the FEHA.

11 25. San Francisco's requirement of "universal abstinence" is not what Title
12 VII and FEHA require because San Francisco assumes that an employee is
13 insincere simply because the employee adheres to some common practices of his or
14 her faith tradition but not others. Likewise, San Francisco penalizes the faithful by
15 denying religious accommodations to the COVID-19 vaccination for employees
16 whose practices deviate from the commonly followed tenets of the employee's
17 religion. This deviation speaks only to orthodoxy – a practice which state actors
18 cannot indulge – rather than actual sincerity.

19 26. San Francisco also requires, and/or gives greater consideration to,
20 those belonging to a recognized church, denomination, or organization. This
21 results in depriving employees of their constitutional and statutory religious
22 liberties if they adhere to nontraditional religious beliefs, practices, or observances,
23 or adhere to traditional religious beliefs, practices or observances without actual
24 membership in a recognized church, denomination, or organization.

25 27. San Francisco's HR issued a document to the employees in its
26 department who process requests for religious accommodation. A true and correct
27 copy of *Tips for Processing Religious Accommodation Vaccine Exemption*

1 *Requests* (Issued September 1, 2021) accompanies this Complaint, is incorporated
2 in full, and marked as Exhibit 6 (herein described as “Tips”).

3 28. One of the tips for HR evaluators is to “make sure the employee
4 responds to question #4, regarding prior vaccinations and their religious beliefs.”
5 This tip regarding past vaccinations has resulted in San Francisco deeming
6 employees who have previously been vaccinated as insincere.

7 29. San Francisco asks employees seeking religious accommodations
8 whether they have ever taken vaccines for measles, chickenpox, hepatitis A, or
9 influenza.

10 30. San Francisco asks employees seeking religious accommodations
11 whether they have had their children take any vaccines.

12 31. San Francisco asks employees seeking religious accommodations
13 whether they have ever taken Tylenol, Pepto Bismol, Aspirin, Tums, Lipitor,
14 Senokot, Motrin, Ibuprofen, Maalox, Ex-Lax, Benadryl, Sudafed, Albuterol,
15 Preparation H, Claritin, Zolof, Prilosec OTC, and Azithromycin.

16 32. Tips cautions reviewers that “most recognized religions do not prohibit
17 vaccinations. A non-exhaustive list of religious faiths and their stance on
18 vaccination can be found here: [https://www.vumc.org/health-wellness/news-
19 resource-articles/immunizations-and-religion](https://www.vumc.org/health-wellness/news-resource-articles/immunizations-and-religion).” As a result of this position of
20 looking to whether a particular religious faith has a position on vaccination, San
21 Francisco could deny requests for religious accommodation of employees who
22 belong to faith groups that did not broadly oppose vaccination.

23 33. Tips also specifically calls into question the validity of specific
24 religious beliefs related to the sanctity of life:

25 With respect to the COVID-19 vaccine specifically, a statement that
26 the employee is refusing the vaccine due to concerns about the use of
27 fetal cells may not be a qualifying religious belief because neither
Pfizer nor Moderna vaccines contain cells. (*See*, Los Angeles County

COVID-19 Vaccine and Fetal Cell Lines

http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/media/Coronavirus/docs/vaccine/VaccineDevelopment_FetalCelllines.pdf.”

Ex.6, p. 2.

34. The referenced document by Tips is from Los Angeles County and quotes the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops which reads, in part, “neither vaccine is completely free from any use of abortion-derived cell lines.” The Conference of Catholic Bishops goes on to state that “one may receive any of the clinically recommended vaccines in good conscience with the assurance that reception of such vaccines does not involve immoral cooperation in abortion.” Similarly, the document states that “the Catholic Church and the Southern Baptist Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission have both stated that **receiving a COVID-19 vaccine that required fetal cell lines for production or manufacture is morally acceptable.**” *Id.* (Emphasis in original).

35. On the issue of the sanctity of life and the use of COVID-19 vaccines, San Francisco is either substituting its judgment -- or that of specific religious bodies -- for the sincerely held beliefs of its employees. Moreover, the Los Angeles County document that San Francisco utilizes is a state-sponsored attempt to talk persons of faith out of their religious convictions. This is conduct that the First Amendment’s religion clauses forbid.

36. Tips also claims that other vaccines such as hepatitis A, rubella, and rabies used fetal cell lines. “If the employee has previously received other vaccines without concern, the claimed belief may not be religious.” Ex. 6, p. 2. This tip presumes that the employee had knowledge of the fetal cell lines used in such vaccines. This tip also presumes that an employee who may have had a sincere change of belief since getting the previous vaccines is automatically insincere concerning the Covid-19 vaccine.

37. San Francisco’s HR evaluators are coached in determining if there is a “reasonable objective basis for questioning their sincerity”:

The following are a few objective facts that may raise questions about whether an exemption request is based on a sincerely held belief:

- The employee only recently adopted the stated belief, i.e., this year or since the start of the pandemic.
- The request is accompanied by a declaration or letter from an online ‘church’ or pastor.
- The employee provides vague or incomplete information about their religious beliefs.
- The employee has previously accepted other vaccinations, and now has a different position regarding only the COVID-19 vaccination.

Ex. 6, p. 3.

38. Employees are subjected to a regulatory religious crucible of ten questions, “to be used as needed.” Below are some of those questions:

- Please identify the specific religious tenet that prohibits COVID-19 vaccination.
- Please identify the Christian/Muslim/Jewish/etc. Sect of denomination that teaches that COVID-19 vaccination is prohibited.
- The [Vatican/insert religious authoritative or governing body]¹ has endorsed the COVID-19 vaccines and pronounced that the connection between the fetal cell lines used in vaccine testing and actual abortion is sufficiently remote and the pandemic sufficiently serious to allow members to receive the vaccine in good conscience. Are your beliefs contrary to this pronouncement? If so, why?
- Please identify the specific religious tenet, practice or observance that prohibits receiving vaccines developed or tested using fetal cell lines.

Ex. 6, p. 4. The third bullet point is calculated to identify heretics.

¹ Brackets appear in the original.

1 39. HR evaluators are told to seek information from third-party clerics
2 regarding the employee's religious beliefs under the following circumstances:

- 3 • Employee provides vague or incomplete responses to questions
- 4 about their religious beliefs or belief systems.
- 5 • Employee's religion or belief system is not well-known, or has a
- 6 structure that is not like traditional religions.
- 7 • Employee statements objectively raise questions regarding whether
- 8 the employee's belief is part of a religion or belief system.
- 9 • Employee actions are inconsistent with the alleged religious beliefs.

10 Ex. 6, p. 4. The fourth bullet point is calculated to identify hypocrites.

11 40. On San Francisco's standardized form entitled *Reasonable*
12 *Accommodation Determination (COVID-19 Vaccination Exemption)* a box was
13 checked **DENIED** for each member of the Plaintiffs. See Exhibit 2.

14 41. The protocol and standardized forms used by HR evaluators comprise
15 a detailed, individualized assessment.

16 42. San Francisco viewed the religious employees who sought religious
17 accommodation as either hypocrites or heretics and thus denied their requests, or
18 the religious employee's requests were "granted," and they were then subsequently
19 fired.

20 43. San Francisco's policies, procedures and practices utilized for their
21 religious objection and "accommodation" process for enforcement of its Covid-19
22 mandate was intended to weed out and terminate those who held sincere religious
23 objections to the Covid-19 vaccine and refused to capitulate.

24 44. The Plaintiffs were granted an "accommodation" of placement on a 60-
25 day citywide job search. Since all jobs required vaccination, this search was a
26 fool's errand.

27 45. Some employees who sought medical exemptions were approved by
28 San Francisco.

1 46. San Francisco denies religious accommodations as an undue hardship
2 because it asserts that those who are unvaccinated pose a danger to themselves and
3 others.

4 47. In a published statement, the federal Centers for Disease Control and
5 Prevention (CDC) stated that Delta infection resulted in similarly high COVID-19
6 viral loads in vaccinated and unvaccinated people.² CDC Director Rochelle
7 Walensky has confirmed that COVID-19-positive individuals carry the same “viral
8 load” (equivalent to the risk of spreading infection) whether they are vaccinated or
9 unvaccinated.³

10 48. The CDC Director’s statement was based on a study in the summer of
11 2021 which tested vaccinated and unvaccinated persons and found: “Cycle
12 threshold values [(COVID-19 viral loads)] were similar among specimens from
13 patients who were fully vaccinated and those who were not.”⁴ This information
14 was available to San Francisco prior to San Francisco firing the Plaintiffs.

15 49. Later studies have found that the viral load associated with COVID-19
16 variants such as Omicron also does not vary based upon vaccination status: “[F]ully
17 vaccinated individuals with breakthrough infections have peak viral load similar to
18
19
20

21 ² Statement from CDC Director Rochelle P. Walensky issued on July 30, 2021
22 and available at: [https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0730-mmwr-](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0730-mmwr-covid-19.html)
23 [covid-19.html](https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0730-mmwr-covid-19.html) downloaded on July 5, 2022.

24 ³ *Id.*

25 ⁴ “Outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 Infections, Including COVID-19 Vaccine
26 Breakthrough Infections, Associated with Large Public Gatherings —
27 Barnstable County, Massachusetts, July 2021” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly*
28 *Report*, CDC (July 30, 2021), available at:
[https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7031e2.htm?s_cid=mm7031e2](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7031e2.htm?s_cid=mm7031e2_w)
[_w](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7031e2.htm?s_cid=mm7031e2_w).

1 unvaccinated cases and can efficiently transmit infection in household settings,
2 including to fully vaccinated contacts.”⁵

3 50. In another official statement, the CDC has confirmed those studies and
4 stated that it expects that anyone with an Omicron infection, regardless of
5 vaccination status or whether or not they have symptoms, can spread the virus to
6 others.⁶

7 51. Because the viral loads are no different for the vaccinated and the
8 unvaccinated, San Francisco’s position that the unvaccinated pose a danger to
9 themselves and others, but that the vaccinated do not pose this danger, is not
10 consistent with the above-cited statements from the CDC. At least one of the above
11 cited statements from the CDC (see Footnote 2 above) was published well before
12 the Plaintiffs were unlawfully terminated from their employment and therefore
13 could have, and should have been known by San Francisco, yet San Francisco still
14 unlawfully terminated the Plaintiffs.

15 52. The CDC spokesperson, Greta Massetti, stated that immunity for the
16 population is now around 95 percent when combining those who have contracted
17 and recovered from COVID-19 with those that have been vaccinated. As such, “it
18 makes the most sense not to differentiate” between the vaccinated and
19 unvaccinated.⁷

21 ⁵ David W. Eyre, B.M., B.Ch., D.Phil. et al. *Effect of Covid-19 Vaccination on*
22 *Transmission of Alpha and Delta Variants*, New England J. Med 386:744-756
(February 24, 2022) available at:
23 <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa2116597> downloaded on July 6,
24 2022.

25 ⁶ “Omicron Variant: What You Need to Know” CDC (March 29, 2022)
available at: [https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/omicron-](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/omicron-variant.html)
26 [variant.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/variants/omicron-variant.html).

27 ⁷ “With new guidance, CDC ends test-to-stay for schools and relaxes COVID rules”
NPR (Aug. 11, 2022), <https://www.npr.org/sections/health->

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

**FAILURE TO PROVIDE RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION
Violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964**

All Plaintiffs Against All Government Defendants
(42 U.S.C. § 2000e)

53. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations above and incorporate those allegations herein by reference.

54. At all times relevant hereto, Title VII was in full force and effect and was binding on San Francisco.

55. At all times relevant hereto, the Plaintiffs were performing competently in the positions they held as employees of San Francisco.

56. Plaintiffs have bona fide religious beliefs that conflict with receiving the COVID-19 vaccination; they timely informed their employer of such beliefs. The Plaintiffs were disciplined for failure to comply with the conflicting employment requirement by being placed on unpaid leave and then fired.

57. Title VII makes it an unlawful employment practice to fail or refuse to reasonably accommodate the religious beliefs and practices of an employee.

58. Title VII states in part: “It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer – (1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual’s . . . religion . . .” (42 USC 2000e-(2)(a)(1))

59. San Francisco failed to provide reasonable alternative means of accommodating the religious belief or observance that was in conflict with the COVID-19 vaccination work requirement.

shots/2022/08/11/1116991600/with-new-guidance-cdc-ends-test-to-stay-for-schools-and-relaxes-covid-rules.

1 60. There is a dispute between the Plaintiffs and Defendant. San Francisco
2 asserts that it can undertake a detailed probe of the sincerity of the religious beliefs
3 of its employees; this includes placing a burden on the Plaintiffs to provide an
4 objective basis for religious convictions regarding the refusal to take the COVID-19
5 vaccination. Plaintiffs disagree. Because faith is intrinsically subjective, a religious
6 objector cannot be held to an objective measure of proof regarding what lay within
7 his or her heart, mind, and soul. Belief in what one may demonstrate to the senses
8 is not faith. Plaintiffs assert that Title VII presumes sincerity of belief by an
9 employee and therefore San Francisco's standardized practice of a rigorous
10 inquisition is an unlawful standard. The Plaintiffs' legal position is that, although
11 an employee's faith may be deemed as heresy to some and incomprehensible to
12 others, employers cannot require orthodoxy of employees according to a recognized
13 religion or demand that employees be put to the proof of their religious beliefs. The
14 ultimate sincerity of Plaintiff's beliefs has been seen in their willingness to lose
15 their livelihood before capitulating to San Francisco's demand that they be
16 vaccinated.

17 61. Additionally, while the employers may compel an employee to
18 articulate what her religious beliefs are, they are prohibited from requiring the
19 employee to prove that such beliefs are logical, widely acceptable, consistent, or
20 even comprehensible.

21 62. Therefore, under Title VII, an employer should proceed on the
22 assumption that a request for religious accommodation is based on sincerely held
23 religious beliefs, practices, or observances. San Francisco has turned this standard
24 on its head. Instead, assuming nothing, San Francisco has instituted a detailed
25 probe into the sincerity of the faith of its employees.

26 63. San Francisco's policies, procedures and practices utilized for their
27 religious objection and "accommodation" process appear designed to weed out
28

1 those who sincerely held religious objections to the Covid-19 vaccine and would
2 not capitulate to San Francisco's demands.

3 64. There is a dispute between the Plaintiffs and Defendant. San
4 Francisco universally asserts that every unvaccinated employee poses a threat to the
5 health and safety of themselves, coworkers, and the public. San Francisco asserts
6 that an accommodation for any religious adherent poses an undue hardship on San
7 Francisco, which is more than a *de minimis* burden. Plaintiffs disagree. San
8 Francisco has granted medical exemptions to some of its employees. The risks
9 involving employees who receive medical exemptions to the COVID-19
10 vaccination stand as identical to the unvaccinated employees of faith. What is
11 more, terminating unvaccinated religious employees does not place San Francisco
12 in a safer position relative to the spread of COVID-19. Employees that have been
13 fired have not been confined to their homes. They can move about freely within the
14 City and County. Employees have not been sentenced to exile; while still within
15 San Francisco, terminated employees may ride public transportation, enter stores to
16 purchase goods and services, conduct business in government offices, attend houses
17 of worship, and may be in the stands at sporting events. Therefore, any claimed
18 hardship that keeping an employee on the payroll would incur is not substantially
19 mitigated by firing the employee.

20 65. Additionally, San Francisco's argument that unvaccinated employees
21 pose a risk to their own safety and the safety of others is undercut by the fact that
22 the vaccinated and unvaccinated carry the same "viral load" and can both infect
23 others with the Covid-19 virus. (See Footnotes 2, 3, and 4, above.)

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

RELIGION CLAUSES

First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

All Plaintiffs Against All Government Defendants

(42 U.S.C. § 1983)

66. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations above and incorporate those allegations herein by reference.

67. The right to free exercise of religion is a right protected and guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The liberties under the First Amendment apply to the states and their political subdivisions through the Fourteenth Amendment.

68. The actions of San Francisco have been, and continue to be, done under color of law.

69. The Plaintiffs have sincerely held religious beliefs that compel them to refuse the COVID-19 vaccine. The sincerity of their beliefs can be seen in their willingness to lose their livelihood so as not to violate their religious beliefs. Nevertheless, San Francisco punished the Plaintiffs by termination from employment for not capitulating into renouncing their religious beliefs concerning the vaccine.

70. San Francisco's detailed probe into the beliefs of the Plaintiffs' exceeds sincerity by determining orthodoxy, verity of beliefs, and hypocrisy.

71. The depth of San Francisco's inquiry into the faith of employees who request religious accommodations is structured such that employees might be denied an accommodation because they are perceived by the government to not be as devout of a member of their religion as state actors believe the employee should be. This occurs by HR evaluators determining the following:

- (1) whether the employee is part of a recognized religion;
- (2) whether the employee's beliefs are in line with the teachings of religious authorities;

1 (3) whether the religion holds a universal prohibition against
2 vaccination; and

3 (4) whether the beliefs should be called into question as judged by the
4 presence of (a) alleged inconsistencies or (b) “factual inaccuracies.”

5 72. San Francisco HR evaluators are taking on the role that the First
6 Amendment reserves to ecclesiastical courts, not government officials. San
7 Francisco’s actions smack more of an inquisition with the outcome ostracization
8 from one’s livelihood, rather than a sincere interactive process to try and
9 accommodate Plaintiffs sincerely held religious beliefs.

10 73. San Francisco’s policies, procedures and practices utilized for their
11 religious objection and “accommodation” process appear designed to weed out
12 those who sincerely held religious objections to the Covid-19 vaccine and would
13 not capitulate to San Francisco’s demands.

14 74. The protocol HR evaluators use imposes requirements that stand as
15 hostile to the religious beliefs of the Plaintiffs and acts in a manner that passes
16 judgment upon, or presupposes the illegitimacy of, religious beliefs and practices.
17 Therefore, the protocol used is not neutral.

18 75. The protocol HR evaluators use involves individualized assessments
19 and thus are not neutral and generally applicable.

20 76. San Francisco has engaged in indirect coercion and penalties on the
21 Plaintiffs for the exercise of their religion. In doing so, San Francisco is excluding
22 religious observers from continued employment. One could make a fair assessment
23 that this indeed, has been the goal of San Francisco’s inquisition.

24 77. The vaccination requirement forces the Plaintiffs to choose between
25 receiving the COVID-19 vaccine in violation of their sincerely held religious beliefs
26 or being fired, thus imposing a substantial burden on the Plaintiffs, and interfering
27 with, and depriving them of, the enjoyment of the religious liberties guaranteed by

1 the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, as made applicable to the states
2 through the Fourteenth Amendment.

3
4 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 **FAILURE TO PROVIDE RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATION**
6 **Violation of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act**
7 All Plaintiffs Against All Government Defendants
(Gov. Code § 12900 et seq.)

8 78. The Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations above and incorporate
9 those allegations herein by reference.

10 79. At all times relevant hereto, the FEHA was in full force and effect and
11 was binding on San Francisco.

12 80. San Francisco failed to provide reasonable alternative means of
13 accommodating the religious belief or observance that conflicted with the work
14 requirement, i.e., COVID-19 vaccination.

15 81. There is a dispute between the Plaintiffs and Defendant. San Francisco
16 universally asserts that every unvaccinated employee poses a threat to the health
17 and safety of themselves and others. San Francisco asserts that an accommodation
18 for any unvaccinated religious adherent imposes an undue burden on San Francisco.
19 Plaintiffs disagree. Plaintiffs assert that accommodating the Plaintiffs does not pose
20 a *significant difficulty or expense* on San Francisco per Gov. Code § 12926(u).

21 82. Plaintiffs are entitled to further relief as more fully set forth below in
22 their Prayer for Relief.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court enter judgment in their favor, and against the Defendant(s), for full relief, including the following:

- a. Declaratory judgment that San Francisco's protocol for determining sincerity of faith in whole, or in part, on its face, and as applied, does not comport with the requirements of Title VII;
- b. Declaratory judgment that San Francisco's protocol for determining sincerity of faith in whole, or in part, on its face, and as applied, does not comport with the requirements of the FEHA;
- c. Declaratory judgment that San Francisco's protocol for determining sincerity of faith is in whole, or in part, on its face, and as applied, is violative of the religion clauses of the First Amendment;
- d. Declaratory judgment that San Francisco's universal declaration that each and every unvaccinated-religious-objector-employee poses a danger to the employee, co-workers, and others, and thus accommodation poses an undue hardship on San Francisco, fails the reasonableness requirement under Title VII;
- e. Declaratory judgment that San Francisco's universal declaration that each and every unvaccinated-religious-objector-employee poses a danger to the employee, co-workers, and others, and thus accommodation poses an undue hardship on San Francisco, fails the reasonableness requirement under the FEHA;
- f. Declaratory judgment that providing a religious accommodation does not impose an undue hardship on San Francisco under Title VII;
- g. Declaratory judgment that providing a religious accommodation does not impose an undue hardship on San Francisco under the FEHA;
- h. Preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting San Francisco's protocol for determining sincerity of faith;

1 i. Equitable relief in the form of an order setting aside the denials for
2 accommodation and that the Plaintiffs' receive *de novo* consideration of their
3 accommodation requests;

4 j. Preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting San Francisco from
5 deeming the Plaintiff's as a danger to themselves, coworkers, and the public;

6 k. An award for actual, consequential, and incidental financial losses,
7 including, but not limited to lost back pay, front pay, benefits, and other
8 compensation plus interest;

9 l. An award of compensatory damages;

10 m. Restoration of employee benefits, including, but not limited to, medical
11 benefits, pensions, and insurance;

12 n. Restore vacation days, comp hours, and lost time hours;

13 o. Attorneys' fees and costs; and

14 p. Any and all other appropriate relief to which the Plaintiffs may be
15 entitled including all "appropriate relief" within the scope of F.R.C.P. 54(c).

16 Dated: October 12, 2022

17 /s/ Kevin T. Snider

18 Kevin T. Snider

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